

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

NOTES.

EAST ANGLIAN FOLK-LORE.—NO. I.

Weather Proverbs.

The subject of *Folk-Lore*, although an interesting one, has hitherto received but little attention from the correspondents of the *East Anglian*. Every year lessens the chances of our becoming acquainted with many curious relics of a by-gone age, which have been handed down by oral tradition amongst our peasantry, but will probably scarcely survive the present century. A great deal of this traditionary lore may yet be recovered, but it frequently requires some tact to induce the possessor of a secret to communicate it to another, particularly if the querist should be suspected of a want of faith in its efficacy. May I suggest to those of your readers and correspondents who may occasionally stumble upon scraps of folk lore, the desirability of acting upon the advice of Captain Cuttle, and "when found," make "a note of it." In the meantime, I will send you a few of my own notes of the folk-lore of that part of Norfolk which borders on the Waveney, for insertion and preservation in the *East Anglian*. Many of them are probably well known, and others, perhaps, are not peculiar to this district, but may be met with in many other parts of England.

Weather Proverbs, and prognostications of fair or foul weather, may yet be frequently heard amongst the peasantry, who still look upon "a red east" as "a sign of rain," and "a red west" as "a sign of wind," or, as it is expressed in the old rhyme :

"Evening red and morning grey,
Send the traveller on his way;
But evening grey and morning red,
Send the traveller wet to bed."

The appearance of the rainbow too, is always noted by the shepherd, for

"A rainbow at morning
Is the shepherd's warning;
But a rainbow at night
Is the shepherd's delight."

In the days when barometers were less frequently seen in the farmer's parlour than they are now, a knowledge of the natural signs of the changes of the weather was a part of his education, and was then indispensably necessary to enable him to manage his business with skill and success; but a great deal of this weather lore, formerly so common and so useful, is now either lost, or remembered only by small farmers and agricultural labourers. "A *burr*," that is, a *halo*, "round the moon is a sign of rain;" and in autumn—

"A mackarel sky,
Is either very wet or very dry."

The following rule is much relied on by some weather prognosticators:—If the wind veers to the north, and continues there in a *dry* season, there will be no rain while the wind remains northerly; on the contrary, if the wind veers to the north in a *wet* season, it will continue wet so long as the wind remains in the same quarter.

Another rule is, that when a robin sings at the bottom of a bush, it betokens bad weather; but if he sings at the top of a bush, it will be fair.

The flight of wild fowl in the winter is always regarded as the precursor of severe weather.

Again:—When you see the grey "Shepherd's flock" before eight o'clock in the morning, it will rain before night. This is believed to be an unfailing sign.

Another proverb is thus expressed:—

"March dry, good rye;
April wet, good wheat."

The fact that on a rainy morning the clouds frequently break as the sun approaches the meridian, seems to have suggested the proverb—

"If it rains before seven
'Twill cease before eleven."

When small clouds lie in folds from the north east to the south west, rain will speedily follow; but if they lie from south east to north west, fine weather may be expected.

The sun rising clear in the morning, and going to bed again (as it is called) immediately, is a sure indication of a foul day.

When small clouds are seen scudding before larger ones, they are called "*water carts*," and rain is sure to follow; and there is a skyey appearance called "*Noah's Ark*," (*i.e.* two small clouds facing each other and resembling two crescents), which is also considered the forerunner of continued rain.

Again:—If the wind blows strongly from the south at day break, it will rain before night.

Similar to this is the prognostication in the old rhyme:—

"When the wind's in the south,
'Tis in the rain's mouth;
When the wind's in the east,
'Tis neither good for man nor beast."

There is also a saying with reference to the new moon, that—

“ When early seen,
‘Tis seldom seen”—

on account of the rain-clouds which are said to follow its early appearance.

The new moon “ lying on its back,” with the horns of her crescent pointing upwards, is absurdly believed to indicate a dry moon; and on the contrary, when the new moon appears with the horns of the crescent pointing downwards, or as it is locally expressed, “ when it hangs dripping,” it will be a wet moon.

When the new moon appears with the opaque part of her disc distinctly visible, the first quarter is said to be wet and stormy; and when the sky is streaked in the early part of the afternoon, it is believed to be the immediate precursor of rain.

When the new moon happens on a Saturday, it is superstitiously believed to be a sign of unfavourable weather, particularly if the full moon falls on a Sunday, for—

“ Saturday moon, Sunday full,
Never was good, and never *wull*.”

Another weather couplet (which I have heard is used by anglers) runs as follows :—

“ Between twelve and two
You'll see what the day will do.”—

that is, whether the afternoon will be fair or foul. There is also a saying, that “ the sun is always seen on a *Saturday*;” and this is firmly believed by many of the country people, who maintain that the sun always peeps through the clouds on that day, if only for a minute, just (as it were) to shew his face.

One of the weather rules of an old man in the village from which I write is the following :—If it is a clear sky to windward early in the morning, it will be a fine day.

I think it is unquestionable that many of the weather proverbs handed down to us from our forefathers, are the embodiment in quaint and pithy phrases of the result of their observation and experience; but it must be confessed that there are some sayings in common use which certainly have neither “ rhyme nor reason.” The following are of this class :—

When a cat wipes her face over her ears, it is a sign of fine weather. And—When a cat sits with her back towards the fire it is a sign of frost.

And again :—

“ A fine Saturday, a fine Sunday;
A fine Sunday, a fine week.”

This is simply absurd; for if true, there would be continual sunshine.

It is said that Dr. Darwin, having made an appointment to take a country jaunt with some friends on the ensuing day, but perceiving that the weather would be unfavourable, sent, as an excuse for not keeping his promise, a poetical epistle, containing an enumeration of most of the signs of approaching ill-weather. The late Dr. Adam Clarke enlarged these by adding several new ones, and remodelling others; and as the entire piece describes those natural signs which are most frequently observed in rural districts, it is here subjoined :—

SIGNS OF APPROACHING FOUL WEATHER.

The hollow winds begin to blow ;
 The clouds look black ; the glass is low ;
 The soot falls down ; the spaniels sleep ;
 And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
 Last night the sun went pale to bed ;
 The moon in halos hid her head.
 The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
 For, see, a rainbow spans the sky.
 The walls are damp ; the ditches smell ;
 Clos'd is the pink-ey'd pimpernell.
 Hark ! how the chairs and tables crack !
 Old Betty's joints are on the rack ;
 Her corns with shooting pains torment her,
 And to her bed untimely sent her.
 Loud quack the ducks ; the sea-fowl cry ;
 The distant hills are looking nigh.
 How restless are the snorting swine !
 The busy flies disturb the kine.
 Low o'er the grass the swallow wings ;
 The cricket too, how sharp he sings !
 Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
 Sits wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
 The smoke from chimneys right ascends,
 Then spreading, back to earth it bends.
 The wind, unsteady, veers around,
 Or settling in the south is found.
 Through the clear stream the fishes rise,
 And nimby catch th' incautious flies.
 The glow-worms, num'rous, clear, and bright,
 Illum'd the dewy hill last night.
 At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
 Like quadruped, stalk o'er the green.
 The whirling wind the dust obeys,
 And in the rapid eddy plays.
 The frog has chang'd his yellow vest,
 And in a russet coat is drest.
 The sky is green ; the air is still ;
 The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
 The dog, so alter'd is his taste,
 Quits mutton-bones, on grass to feast.
 Behold the rooks, how odd their flight,
 They imitate the gliding kite,
 And seem precipitate to fall,
 As if they felt the piercing ball.
 The tender colts on back do lie,
 Nor heed the traveller passing by.
 In fiery red the sun doth rise,
 Then wades through clouds to mount the skies.
 'Twill surely rain, we see't with sorrow,
 No working in the fields to-morrow."

Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

POPISH AND SECTARY RECUSANTS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK, 1596.

A trewe Certificat of Popishe recusants wthin the Dyoces of Norwich, wthin the severall Countees of Norff. and Suff., ther estate, degree, valew in Lyvelehood, the speciall place of ther abaode, wch of them be howsholders, who vagrante or ffligityves, who have had conferences offered them for ther Instructyon: and how maney of them be Indicted according to the Course of Com'on Lawe, as hath ben detected † and made knowne by Inquisition, sithens the fyrt of December, 1595. Accordinges to Letters addressed by the Lords of her Mats. honorable Counsell in that behalf.

Norwich.—Gregorye Gunes, a popishe prest. }
 Anna Howlett, the wyfe of }
 Elizabeth Wayte. }
 John White, and Marye his wyffe, ffeltmaker, Lyttell worthe, never Indicted.

John Thompson, gent., no howsekep', hath Lately sold his Lond, beinge of the yearley valew of *xxxli.* }
 Robt. Downes, Esquier, kepith howse. }
 Thomas Lynne, M'chant, kepith no howse. }
 Thomas Lynnaker, glasyer, no howse kep'. }
 Robt. Lovell, gent., kepith a house. }
 John Yaxley, gent., a housekep'. }
 John Lynnaker, glasyer, no howsekep'. }
 Anne Townsend, the wife of Edmond Townsend, gent. }
 Richard Ellyott, yeoman, no howsekep'. }
 James Murrell, yeoman, no howsekep'. }

Richard Lusher skvyvenor, and Anne his wyffe, one Lyttell woorth a howse kepp'.

Edmu'd Wyndham, doctor of Lawe, no howse kep'; committed by warrant from the Lords of the Counsell, not further proceadyd wth by reason of the said warrant.

*Nich. Kent Baker.
Breckles.—Ellenor Woodhowse, the wyffe offraunces Woodhowse, Esquier. Evanse flvdde, gentel., and Judith his wyffe, a howse kep'.

Ashehill.—*Will'm Browne, yeoman, sudsioner, in the howse of Raphe Heyhowe.

Kerbrooke.—Alice Graye, the wyffe of Anthony Graye, gent., whose Lyvinge is woorth *xxvj*. xiijs. iiijd.** by yeare.

*Anthony Graye, gent., his sonne, hath no Lyvinge but his maintenaunce of his fflather.

M'garet the wyffe of Lyonell morse, gent.
 M'garet Morse, the Dawghter of the said Lyonell.
 *Edward Bacon, gent., a howse kepp'.

† In the margin is written, "detected by inquisition, made the first of December, 1595, and formerly at the last assises for the Countie of Norff., and certeffied to the Ho. Sr John Popham, Kt. L. cheif Justice of England, and the Judges of."

Martyn [Morton].—Ann Graye,† the wyffe of Rob't Graye, esquier; the said Robt. Jmprysoned in London, his Lyvinge woorth three hundredth marked by yeare, the Quenes Matye is answered two p'tes therof, his wife keapeth house.

Elizabeth Prowde, singlewooman, M'garet Vttinge, the wyffe of Nich. Vttinge, hosbondman, servants in howse wth Mris Graye.

Wigenhall Marie.—Henrye Carvyll, esquier, and Wenefryd his wyffe, his Landes be Lessed to Mr. Sackford of the prye Chamber, and the same demised by him to the said Mr. Karvyle.

*Thomas Bromwell, yeoman, servant to the said Henrye.

Est Walton.—Cecely Baker, the wyffe of Thomas Baker, gent., his lyvinge lli. a yearre.

*Elizabeth Baker, singlewooman, Dawghter of the said Cecely.

Wooluerton.—Edward Yelvuerton, gent., kepith a smale howse.

Robt. Thompson his man.

Hockeringe.—ffraunes Trott, the wyffe of Mathew Trott, gent., a howse kepp'.

Thomas Layton, gent., of Lankeshyer, and often repairing to Hockeringe to the said Mr. Trott's, suspected to be a recusant.

Northtuddenha'.—*Cecelye Lynne, singlewooman.

*Cecely Tubby, servant to Thomas Lynne.

*John Wade, hosbondman, servant to the said Lynne.

Robt. Coppinge, Blakesmith, and his wyffe.

Brandon p'va.—Jane Lvnner, gent., a howse kepp'.

Melton Marie.—Marey, the wyffe of Robt. Downes, Esquier.†

Edward Downes, gent., singleman, sonne of the said Robart.

Brigett Downes, singlewooman, his Dawghter.

Suzan, a gentelwooman of the said Marye Downes.

The Landes of the said Robt. Downes ar vallewed to be woorth yearley ixxx and ixli., wherof her matie hath the two p'tes.

Attiborowe.—Peter Mowlde, yeoman, a howsekepp'.

Buckinha' M'tini.—Walter Neave, yeoman.

Quidenha'.—Vmfrye Bedingfeld, esquier, a howse kepp', his Londes lxli. by yeere, and payeth two p'tes to her matie.§

Kenninghall.—Will'm Mydelton, yeoman, a howse kepp'.

*Philip Mydelton, singleman, his sonne.

Estharlinge.— the wyffe of M' Thomas Lovell, esquier.||

Rowdham.—Richard Browne, yeoman, one that flityth from place to place.

Loddon.—ffraunes hobbard, wyffe of James Hobbard, Esquier.

fincham Mich'is.—Hen. Hobbard, Esquier, and M'garet his Wyffe, a howse holder.

(*To be continued.*)

† Daughter of Sir Thomas Lovell, of East Harling.

‡ Her husband, it will be seen above, was in Norwich Castle.

§ See vol. I., p. 404.

|| Alice, daughter of Sir John Huddilston, Knight.

HENRY VIII AND THE DUKE OF NORFOLK—STATEMENT OF THE DUKE'S
SERVANT, 15TH DEC., 1546.

The following is a transcript of about half of the statement of Richard Fulm'ston, which is preserved in the same volume as the Report of the Commissioners, printed in the *East Anglian*, vol. ii, p. 135 (which report is in the heading erroneously stated to be dated 13th December, 1547, instead of 14th December, 1546.) I am inclined to think the writer was the Almoner referred to in such report.

To the ryght hon'able my lords and others of the kinge his majestes most hon'able p'vi counsell.

In thaccomplysm'e't of your good and gracius co'mandm't given to me yesterdaye the xiiij of Decembre I have accordinglye syns that p'sent tyll this p'sent mornynge the xv of the same delyb'atlye and wt good serche of my consiens and knowledge by all meanes & wayes so far as God hath given to me grace serched examined and thorughowtlye perused my seid consiens and knowledge to answer your good lordships what ev' I herd or know by my lord of norff (yet my mt being trew to his maieste and otherwise I utterlye refuse him) and by therle of Surrye his sonne in eu'y such thing as by treason might anywayes touch his highnes or my lord prince or my lords and others of his majestes most hon'able counsell or the comon wealth of this his highnes realm I asserten your good lordships by the feyth I owe to God and by myn allegiance I owe to the King his most excellent maieste and as I wold have the favor and m'cy of God in the world to com and the favor and m'cye of the King his highnes to be shewne to me at my most nede in this p'sent world. I can not accuse eny of them both in any of the p'misses nor by my seid feyth and allegiance that I never mistrusted any of them both of ther truth to the king his majestie my lord princes good grace the king his highnes p'vye counsell or the comon wealth of this his highnes realme byfore the seid erle was styll kept after the Delyu'e of Syr Richd. Southwell and then more upon the co'mitting them both opinlye to the tower upon Sonday last past wch mistrust (I take god to wytnes) never grew in my hert of eny knowledg that ev' I had of the misdemeanor above seid but onoly upon ther co'mitting as is afore seid & upon serch of ther howsves wt the taking Inventoryes of the goodes found in the same wt such other ridings and serch as is apparaunt to all men (adding ther unto the gret and apparaunt goodnes and justice of his majestie by side your most hon'able & discrete counsell given to his highnes is so apparaunt and universalli shewne to all men that I con not but think som what ther is a mis as I seid yesterdaye to your good lordships for other weys I know thei shuld not have been co'mitted I also asserten your good lordships that before ther co'ming to the cite now last I never herd eny of them both talk in eny of thes matt's wch ther talk syns ther co'myng to the cite in my pore fantesye weyith so mich & ther Declaracon of ther truth as I dare not meddill in writing or other weies setting forth the same on les I shall be ther un to co'manded by his majestie or you my good lordis of the counsell ffor that I consider wt my selff as well that your good co'mandments did not strech ther un

to as also (if the lytill experience that I have seene) men ought not to be receyved to speke in the favers of any colled to answer to the king his highnes in their untrewiches And thus wishing to them both such delyv'e as god hath ordeind for them and as shall stand wt the King his majesties pleasur I leve them and the estate of ther causes And now most humbly beseche you all in God's name and in the weye of charite that yt maye lyke you all of your accustomed goodnes to be good lords and masters to me in this my trobill and undes'vd accusason And that yt maye lyke you further to be so good lords and masters to me (for that p'aventur things either by me spoken herd or eny weyes knownen maye be nougnt in your most discrete judgments that in my most simple capacite I have thought god disonest that I have thought onest—unlawfull that I have thought lawfull untrew that I have thought trew) to minister to me such interrogatories towching the p'misses as shall seeme to you good wherunto (by the oth I have byfore taken) I shall trewlye and pleynlye sey my knowledg so nere as god will give me leve and as I entend or wish his majeste to be my good gracieus lord or eny of you to be my means (?) therfor wherof for such consideracons as may herewt appere to yow I feele my selff to have no lytill nede

And my lords for my negligent handling myself in giving Counsell to the Erle of Surrye I sey and confesse to you all I was never wyse nor able to give him or to eny bodie els such advised counsell as a wise man or a man of more foresight might have doon but this I assuer you upon my feith I did never wittingli give him advise to go furth in eny unlawfull disonest enterprise durung the tyme I had eny doings of his To the pricking him forward in his yong desiers I do confesse unto you all that I have been to him as to my lord his father and to the rest of his children a most ernest drudge & s'vunt yett such a s'vunt as I trust no man or woman hath taken hurt thereby but only myself For my lords the ser vice that I have doon to him in effect hath beeene in the loone of mony when he hath been called to (serve?) whch I never boroed of eny his fermors or ten'nts or otherwise pressed eny of them by taking ther rents or fermis byfore the tyme yt was payable but ever (chisted?) of myself and of my own frinds though mich to my losse and now so much to my losse yf eny thing shall happen to him otherwis than well as I shall not be able to bere the same [wtout your good helpis and favor]* for at this ower he oweþ to me above Cxl*i*. for paym't wherof I have no other surtye than a bargeyn and sale of ijc. shepe yet going vpon his ground or my lord his fathers I wot not wether I shall call it bysides that I stand bownd in div's placis wt him for the paymt of cc marks or more for help wherin I most humblye crave of you all to be my good lordis and m^{rs} as occasion shall s've"

WALTER RYE.

(To be continued.)

* Interlined. W. R.

THE CORNWALLIS MONUMENTS (VOL. I., pp. 396, 417, II., p. 153).

Sulyard and Cornwallis.—Whether lawfully or unlawfully the Sulyards of Essex, nevertheless, quartered the coat Azure a chief Ermine, with Argent a chevron Gules between three pheons reversed Sa. Morant mentions that they bore both coats. They occur also quarterly on the monument in Runwell church, in memory of Edward Sulyard, Esq., of Flemings, in that parish, who died 7th November, 1692, aged 72; described as “the last of his name and race.” Anne Sulyard, one of his nieces and co-heirs, married Charles Parker, Esq. Their son Charles Parker lies buried in Runwell church, with the arms of Parker, quartering the two coats of Sulyard, quarterly in the second and third quarters.

Upon the monument of Eustace Sulyard, who died in 1546, only the coat with the pheons is borne, impaling the arms of his wife: and at the last adjustment of the quarterings of Sir John Tyrell, Bart., by the College of Arms, this coat only was admitted for Sulyard, carrying with it Fayreford, Bacon, Good, and Hungate.

These facts seem to denote that “Az. a chief Ermine,” was improperly assumed by some of the Sulyards of Flemings. The representative of the family in Essex, is Sir John Tyssen Tyrell, Bart., through Dorothy, the other niece of Edward Sulyard, to whom he bequeathed the whole of his estates. In his will, dated February, 1690-1, he does not even mention Ann, and although described as “the last of his name and race,” he speaks of his cousins Thomas and Andrew Sulyard, and his kinsman John Sulyard, all of whom might, perhaps, have died before him.—K.

ARMS AT EAST DEREHAM (p.141.)

I have the kind permission of our friend T. W. King, Esq., York Herald, to communicate to the *East Anglian* the following Pedigree of *Dandy*, which furnishes information as to most of the coats of that family in the Dereham window, referred to at p. 141. The additions to this pedigree, printed in another type, are supplied from the stores of another kind friend, the Rev. G. H. Dashwood.

In this Pedigree, the name is spelt *Daundy* throughout. From these authorities, I attribute those coats as follows:—

- 1, to Edmund Dandy and Jane [or Ann] Bacon.
- 2, to Robert D. & Jean Rede.
- 7, to William Fernly and Agnes Dandy.
- 5, to William Dandy and Frances Brampton.
- 8, to William Barrow and Elizabeth Dandy.
- 6, to Edmund Dandy and Susan Reeve.
- 3 and 4, (The latter answering to Trerice) remain unappropriated.

G. A. C.

FAMILY OF DANDY.

From a Peiges entered in the year 1625, in the Visitation Book of Suffolk of 1612; to which are here added the eight continuations from the Variation of 1664, and some Notes from Bayes's MSS.

Arms: —Dandy, quarterly Az. and Or. in the first quarter a mullet of the last: impaling Shelton. Azure, a cross Or.

*Margaret, afterwards—EDMUND DANDY, of —Jane, dau. of Bacon (Anne?)
Ipswich, ob. 1615 | of Blakenham, in Suffolk.
an Abbess.*

7 H. 8.	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 10%;">William Dandy, of Grettingham, in Suffolk.</td><td style="width: 10%;">of Grettingham, in Suffolk.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">dau. & co-heir of Thomas Alward, of Ipswich.</td><td colspan="2">dau. & co-heir of Robert Dandy, of Ipswich.</td><td colspan="2">dau. & co-heir of Thomas Read, of Bocle.</td><td colspan="2">dau. & co-heir of Agnes, wife of William Fern.</td></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td><td colspan="2">of Ipswich.</td><td colspan="2">of Ipswich.</td><td colspan="2">of Ipswich.</td></tr> </table>	William Dandy, of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	of Grettingham, in Suffolk.	dau. & co-heir of Thomas Alward, of Ipswich.		dau. & co-heir of Robert Dandy, of Ipswich.		dau. & co-heir of Thomas Read, of Bocle.		dau. & co-heir of Agnes, wife of William Fern.				of Ipswich.		of Ipswich.		of Ipswich.	
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		of Ipswich.		of Ipswich.		of Ipswich.																			

Mary = John
Ross, of
Stoke New-
land.

Alice = 1st, George Ross,
of Lanham, 2nd, Robert
Vivianous of Lanham.

Lessons.

Carte.

Joone = Samuel Johnson, of
Pulham.

Margaret =
Austin Par-
tner

Thomas Dandy, of Crettinge, in —Ann, dau. of John Fustolf, of Ann, wife of Gregory Odiere, Arthur D., *Steward of Gray's Suffolk. [Crettingham] ob. 1660.* | Pettough, in Suffolk. *Inn, near Maidstone Arundel.*

NOTES TO PRECEDING PEDIGREE.

The Coate of Dandy standeth upon Ipswich Cross, in lead, in two several places, viz:—quarterly a mullett in the first quarter, in one of the places vnder the Escocchion is written in old l'res, E. Dandy, and for profe of the Cullers, it is affirmed that it is wrought in old hangings, in the cullers as is above sett downe, impaled with the severall matches of this familie, and is affirmed for truth by Charles Humfrie, this 23rd of May, 1625. (This note is appended to the pedigree of 1625.)

* In the church of Combs., this 12th Sept., 1656, under a marble, lies Thomas Dandy, Esq., who had married Martha, dau. of John Poley, of Badley, Esq., and of Anne, dau. of Lord Thomas Wentworth, of Nettlested. This Thomas Dandy died about fifty years since. Against the wall in the chancel is nailed a fair plate of brass, for Katherine, dau. of this Thomas. She had been wife to Thomas Sotheby, rector of Combs., 15 years, and had borne him viii sons and v daughters. She died in the 32nd year of her age, 1624. Against the wall is a fair monument for Thomas Sotheby, who died in the 63rd year of his age, when he had been rector there 32 years. His first wife was Katherine, dau. of Thomas Dandy, aforesaid; his second wife was the reliet of John Crane, of King's Lynn, Esq.—*Reyce*.

† On a table against a wall.—The coat of Dandy with Poley, Or a lion rampant Sable. In glass.—Ufford, Sa. a cross engrailed Or. The same on the steeple, in stone. Checky, Or and Gu., a fess Ermine. Quarterly, Ufford (as before) and Beke, Gu. a cross moline, empaled with Jenny. Ermine a bend Gu., between two cotices Ermine. Ufford and Beke again empaled.—“Or, a lion or beare rump'd. with ij tailes Sa.”—*Reyce*.

‡ Thomas Sotheby, succeeding Dr. Miles Mosse, was rector of Combes temp. Car.—*Reyce*.

§ Sotherby.—Ar. on a fess Gu., between 3 crosses crosslets Sa., three talbots paissant Arg., a crescent for difference.

|| Richard Jennings, son of Richard Jennings, a Portman of Ipswich, married Temperance, dau. of Edmund Dandy, and now (1656) Rector there.—*Reyce*.

MEANING OF TAXLEY (VOL. II., pp. 118, 154.)

The different orthographies of the name given by W. H. S., prove that it means “the oak ley, or pasture.” Had the earliest form been *Yaxley*, the name might have meant “the meadow by the water” (*yax, yox, ax, ex, ox, ux*).

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Yax, a river—*ley*, a meadow. Yaxham is closely analogous in its meaning, a home or station on a river. Yoxford, like Oxford, means a passage through *Ouse*, a river. These river compounds in the names of places are very general throughout the whole of England, and are of British origin, the root not altered by the Romans when in occupation of the country, but simply distinguished by a Latin termination, e.g., Dorchester a camp near a river. The Saxons, after the Romans abdicated, adopted a similar course, adding to the British root *Yax* (or *Axe*) *lega*, a water meadow, hence *Yaxley*. Domesday Book, in the Norman era, made strange work in the names of places, never spelling any place mentioned in the Survey twice alike, hence *Acle*, *Yakel*, &c., &c. *Acle* is only *Aclea* (*ao* an oak, *lea*, a meadow) the same name as *Oakley*, as W. H. S. may see by turning to Bosworth's *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, p. 2.

Queen's Gardens.

R. C.